The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,941.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	33
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Prices for back numbers vary according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Time Rates under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 8½ As.

A Rule but no Advertisements counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third do.	2½ " "
Fourth and succeeding insertions	1½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Board, Rooms, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The rates for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes are as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Duplicate Occurrences : Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,762 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, on SATURDAY, the 20th October 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

She will also carry Passengers and cargo for Zanzibar, Mayotte, Comoro, Nossi-Beh, Mojunga, Mozambique, Port Natal and Cape Town for transfer to the Company's Zanzibar Line steamer leaving Aden on the 3rd November 1877.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. Sales, on SATURDAY, the 6th October 1877, at 6 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 903 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. F. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 11th October 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAROMMRAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 677 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on TUESDAY, the 9th October 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. F. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th Oct. 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE, S. S. TRINACRIA,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* KURRACHEE.

WILL sail about the 10th instant. For passage, apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Deck Passengers.
Suez	22	8	6	
Port Said	22	24	9	
Messina	50	24	14	
Naples	50	24	14	
Leghorn	50	24	14	
Genoa	50	24	14	
Marseilles	50	24	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ARIADNA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1178.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class ; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has horses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the Undersigned, A. DREHER'S VIENNA BEER, a fresh supply monthly.

Per case of 4 dozen quarts	at Rs. 6 4 per dozen.
do. of 6 dozen pints	" 3 14 do.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs.	22 0
" Amontillado	"	26 0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne	"	50 0
Green Seal Champagne	"	38 0
Red and Gold label Claret **	"	11 0
" " Pontet Canet	"	20 0
" " Sauterne	"	14 0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1	"	38 8
" Gautier Frere's	"	27 0
Christiana Beer	Rs.	6-4 qts., Rs. 4 pts.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th Oct.
CHINA	9015	450	T. Alderton	18th do.
(c) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th do.
(c) KRIVA	2899	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(c) SURAT	3141	536	G. C. Barns	19th do.
BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W Hazelwood	26th do.
(c) AUSTRALIA	3868	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Managon, at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

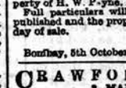
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. R. Rabot	16th Oct, at 3 p. m.
ZEALEE	2068	400	J. H. Yorbook	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2580	600	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W Fentiman	18th Oct. at 5 p.m.
SIAM	3500	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer GUY MANNERING, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Matches at Grant Road, two Tanks, in the Godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th Instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, Two Tanks, in the warehouse of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, on account and risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan, the following goods, viz.

Ex Princess Samarvutty.

Ex-145 V.B.—25/50—13 cases matches.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, comprising grey and other piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

19 dozen, Vieux Cognac Brandy.
98 helmets.

At 1 P. M.

One Office shigram and poney.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, piano, a single barrelled rifle, revolver, &c., at Mahim.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence in the Custom House bungalow, Mahim, the neat and household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, piano, rifle, &c., the property of A. Faulkner, Esq., the same comprises a set of handsome glassware, dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a pair of vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, and liquor stands, waiter, tea set, butter pot, a set of Queens and French polished furniture, such as a pair of conversation sofas, loo, centre, chiffonier, sofa, writing, washing and dressing tables, easy and ordinary chairs, dining room tables in 3 pieces, camp tables single light hanging argand lamps, reclining couches, wardrobes, Brussel and Cambay carpets, dispense articles, and cooking utensils, &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Confectioner's Kit, Furniture, &c., at Moose Buildings, Grant Road.

On TUESDAY, the 9th inst'ant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence in the above mentioned place, the whole of the confectioners kit, furniture, &c., the property of Mr. Catherin, the same comprises English tin and copper, ice jelly and cake moulds, butty pans, cooking stove, copper utensils, glass and crockery ware, chest of drawers, camp cots, kerosine lamps, glass and crockery ware, weaving apparels, books, &c.

The property will be on view from Monday, the 8th inst.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glasswares, a first-class light open carriage, a pair of Bay Australian carriage horses, plants, books, &c., at Tarwady, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst'ant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome house hold furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. W P-yne, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FULLY GOOD FAIR COMRAWUTTEE COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned at the godown of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. at Nurainggoora

50 Full-pressed bales fully good fair Comrawuttee cotton sea damaged.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, a Mahogany square Pianoforte by J. G. Doring and Co., Hamburg, an English-made single seated Office Brougham, &c., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort, the valuable household furniture of Captain F. V. James, changing his residence, the same comprises plain glasswares, handsome dinner and breakfast services, plated curry dishes, cruet and liquor stands, teapot, spoons and forks, waiters, salt cellars, beer mugs, biscuit box, candlesticks, and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, such as drawing-room, dining-room, pier, sofa, side, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, chiffonier, teapoy, hatstand, drawing-room, easy, arm, and without arm chairs, side-board, toilet stand, whatnot, glass cupboard, iron-bedstead, blackwood, camp cots, clothes press, towel horse screen, carpets, a mahogany square pianoforte by J. G. Doring and Co., Hamberg, bath and dispense room furniture, etc.

At 2 P.M.

A light English-built single seated office brougham. Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :

10 bales gray shirtings,
9 cases white ground madder prints,
2 cases white ground fancy prints,
5 cases printed handkerchieves, 29 by 25,
1 case T. red prints.

McEVAN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms, on SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., a consignment of this excellent well-known beer, just landed ex s. s. Trinacria, consisting of—

105 casks each 4 dozen quarts.
45 Do. 8 do. pints.

in small lots to suit the requirement of buyers.

NOTICE.

The valuable Library and other effects of the late Andrew Lyon, Esq., B. C. S., will be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Administrator General, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. The Library consists mostly of law books and the effects comprises, plated table goods, palanquin clock, garments, &c., &c., of which catalogues will be printed.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1877.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—LADIES' READING ROOM OPEN from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

KEROSEINE COOKING STOVES, complete with Kettles, Pans, &c., very convenient for Travellers, &c. JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

KHANDALLA or LONOWLEE.—Wanted, at either station, a Furnished Bungalow for the next four or five months. Apply "K. J., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REQUIRED a STEWARD for WARDROOM MESS, H. M. S. VESTAL (one who would act as Messman preferred. Apply to Mess Caterer, Hulk Auckland.

ICE CREAMS at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street —VANILLA and RASPBERRY. Iced Fruit drinks. Mutton and Chicken Patties, a cup of Tea or of Coffee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, on account of the DASARA HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, October 4, 1877.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 per whole Share and Rs. 11¼ per one one-quarter Share, for the half-year ending 30th June 1877, WILL BE PAID at the Company's Registered Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 9th instant, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 p. m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 9th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MADHOWRAO MOROJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, October 2, 1877.

B. B. & C. I. R. VOLUNTEERS.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT having SANCTIONED the [illegible] above Corps, and the enrolment in it of Europeans unconnected with the B. B. & C. I. R. Company residing in the vicinity of the Stations on the line, notice is hereby given, that a MEETING will be held at 5 p. m (Madras Time) at the Mechanics' Institute, Parell, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, which all interested in the movement are invited to attend.

By Order,
H. F. BULKLEY,
Inspector and Adjutant.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, on account of the DASARA HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARE, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. J. SUTTON, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, October 3, 1877.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી હીંદુસ્થાન સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ કમ્પની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share, for the six months ending 30th June 1877, WILL BE PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 22nd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 5th October 1877, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

કારભારી પુખતજી કું.

i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, Treacher's Building, September 29, 1877.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October instant, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts of the Company, made up to 30th June 1877.

2nd. To confirm the elections of Messrs. Hormusjee Nowrojee Soolomoon and Alexander McHinch as Directors, in room of Mr. James Melville resigned, and Mr. W. G. Hall, proceeded to England.

3rd. To elect a Director in room of Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

W. NICOL & Co.,
(Hyderabad Agency,)
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 4, 1877.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 7th to 20th instant (both days inclusive).

EAST INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for DISCHARGING from SHIPS, LANDING and DELIVERING, the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November 1877.

Conditions of contract, and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent, and superscribed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, not later than NOON on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, October 4, 1877.

DOUBLE GLO'STER CHEESE HAS ARRIVED,

and is now on cut at the several Establishments of

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER-PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

PRICE LIST, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SPECIAL IMPORTS.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—The Oil of this season is of exceptionally fine quality. Our supplies, which are from one of the largest producers, have just arrived and surpass in quality those of former years.

Per Pint Re. 1-4 ; Per Dozen Rs. 12.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Our method of preserving this food from all other perishable goods), from damp ensures its freshness. We are now prepared to supply any quantity.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.—The purest and most wholesome Cocoa manufactured. It is free from fatty matter.

Per Tin Re. 1-8.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Made in Switzerland. Requires the addition of cold water only.

Per Tin Re. 1-4.

DARBY AND GOSDEN'S FLUID MEAT.—Not an Extract but the meat itself reduced to the semi-fluid state. A most valuable nourishment for exhausted patients.

Per Jar Rs. 2-8.

PEPTONE OF FLESH.—Pure meat artificially digested by the aid of pancreatic juice ; now much in use in continental practice. Taken in chocolate or madeira.

Per Vial Re. 1.

ELIXIR OF HEMEDESMUS.—(Indian Sarsaparilla) Of the Verapoly Mission : prepared under the careful supervision of the Carmelite Friars. A liqueur of very efficient alterative properties, strongly recommended in cases where Sarsaparilla is indicated and said to produce most remarkable curative effects. We are the sole agents for this Elixir.

Per Pint Stone Bottle Rs. 3.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The remedy so much recommended for nervous exhaustion and decay and all complaints arising therefrom being a combination of unoxidised Phosphorus with Quinine.

Per Bottle Rs. 5.

PETTIT'S EYE SALVE.—A preparation of remarkable efficacy in sore eyes, and in weakness of vision if caused by film or any affection of the surrounding parts. Is also a most effectual cure for piles.

Per Packet Re. 1.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A cure for constipation ; an aperient extract in bon-bon form. Readily taken by delicate patients.

Per Packet Re. 1-12.

BAILDON'S SEA SALT.—Affording a bath of sea water in a few minutes.

Per Packet of 7 lbs. Re. 1.

NURSERY LAMPS.—In Japanned tin, for heating food, water, &c., may be used suspended or standing, serve as night lights while in use. The lamp is adapted for oil but may be replaced by a spirit lamp. Each Re. 4-8.

Spirit Lamp, extra Re. 1-4.

GROUT'S PATENT FOOD WARMER.—This convenient and elegant little vessel will keep a feeding bottle and its contents warm without any attention for twelve hours. It is not fragile and is well adapted for travelling. With two compartments, Rs. 8-8.

Three Compartments Re. 10.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS.—The new external remedy for all skin and muscular complaints.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cru Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-6.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
[An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-6.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 28-8
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-6

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-6.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. Silvas, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hos, Ital. London.

"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F. R. S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F. R. S., St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts, Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

HUNYADI JANOS.

"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. MacNamara, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Meligan's Medicines.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, *usefulness in bilious attacks*, prevention of gout, rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet, Brit. Med. Journal*, and the whole of Medical Press.

NEW APERIENT WATER.

Recommended for women and children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers ; Wholesale for Export from

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, whose Label is on every genuine bottle.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco,	York River Tobacco.	Latakia Tobacco.
" Birdseye.	Carolina Rose.	Oronoko "
" Cut Cavendish.	Havana Tobacco.	Imperial "
" Returns Tobacco,	Persian "	Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory,—GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTWARK, LONDON.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THE [illegible] has [illegible] present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	12	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to	8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

GENT'S ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
highly finished jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open face.
In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600.
In Silver Case, Rs. 80 to 175.

THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH.
in Hunting, Half-hunting, or Open Face Case.
Gold ..... Rs. 200.
Silver ..... Rs. 90.

LADY'S GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS WATCHES.
Engraved Hunter ..... Rs. 285.
" Half- ..... Rs. 300

LADY'S GOLD GENEVA KEYLESS WATCHES.
Rs. 150 to 300.

LADY'S GOLD GENEVA WATCHES,
Engraved Hunters or Half-hunters,
Rs. 100 to 800.

THE SILVER (or ALUMINIUM) DOUBLE CRYSTAL KEYLESS WATCH.
Superior jewelled, Horizontal Movement.
In Aluminium Case ....Rs. 45.
In Silver Solid Case ....Rs. 50.
Supplied with Black or White Dial.

GENEVA KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
best finished Movements, jewelled throughout, as Hunters, Half-hunters, or Open Face.
In Gold Case ..... Rs. 150 to 800.
In Silver Case ..... Rs. 35 to 100.

Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Musical Boxes, &c., repaired by Skilled EUROPEAN workman with neatness and despatch.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¼ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ..... Rs. 350

Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	..... " 330
Do.	" Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	..... " 290
Do.	" Hunting.	Do.	2nd Quality	Do. ..... " 250

Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ..... Rs. 150 to Rs. 250

Ladies' Gold ¼ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ..... Rs. 225 to Rs. 250

Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance ..... " 200

Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¼ Hunting ..... Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¼ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance ..... Rs. 150, 145 and 140

Silver Hunting, ¼ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125

Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches ..... " 65 to " 70

Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches ..... " 50

Silver Hunting, ¼ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ..... Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ..... Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600

Gold Hunting ¼ and Minute Repeaters ..... " 800 to " 2,000

Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ..... " 400 to " 1,300

Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ..... " 550 " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 4TH OCT. 1877.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 93⅜, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes at 104½, an advance of ½.

Arrival quotations for Wheat were unaltered, and in Seeds the only change in prices was a decline of 6d. per quarter in both Calcutta and Bombay qualities, to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active, the day's sales reaching the comparatively large total, of 18,000 bales. Prices, according to Reuter, were unaltered, with the exception of an advance of 1-16d in Fair Bengal and G. F. Tinnevelly in London, but with the continued light receipts at the American ports, there can be no doubt that the position is strengthening every day. The adverse influences are unquestionably worthy of serious attention, consisting as they do of, wars in Europe, and the limited demand for goods for the East, but, with the supply running down as it now is, the staple cannot but command full prices under any circumstances. Nothing perhaps could convey a better idea of the market than Reuter's report of yesterday on Piece Goods in Manchester—"steady owing to firmness of cotton, but demand still on a small scale." The demand for goods may continue light, but the falling off in the supply of the raw material is much greater in proportion, and unless the mills adopt short time, the result must be in favour of higher prices.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands unchanged at 11⅛ cents, but December shipment is quoted at the same figure, an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	12,000	20,000	15,000
Five days' do	44,000	82,000	67,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	125,000	304,000	249,000

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday the only alteration quoted was a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee. The weekly figures for Metals were also unaltered except for a decline of ½d. per lb. in Yellow Metal and £1 per ton in Silesian Spelter.

In Enfaced Rupee Paper the quotation for Fours was unaltered, but Fours-and-a-half were ⅛ lower and Five-and-a-half ⅛ higher.

Bar Silver Reuter still quotes at 55½d., but private messages give 55¼d. sellers, 55⅝d. buyers' For some days past the discrepancy between public and private quotations for the metal has been very marked, but there can be little question as to the correctness of the latter confirmed as it has been daily from several different quarters.

Sterling Exchanges to-day has shown a decidedly quieter tendency, and rates are in some cases partially 1.16d. lower. The easier feeling [illegible] marked by the indisposition [illegible] Banks and private sellers [illegible] forward delivery, even at [illegible] easy as it is, has its origin in [illegible] a weaker feeling is apparent, [illegible] pressure in the Money [illegible] Bombay Bank now lower by [illegible] of discount as to-day's report [illegible] may infer that the backward [illegible] not likely to be very rapid for [illegible] more tendency for ready Bills on [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. Harold Haarfagre, 1353 tons, Captain J. Helsberg, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

The s. s. Ajax, 1549 tons, Captain Kidd, sailed yesterday for London via the Suez Canal, with an original cargo from China.

The ship Eildenhoft, 1,498 tons, Captain W. L. Fiertt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore (July 27th), with a general cargo.

The barque Fathe Salem, 618 tons, Captain G. F. Machon, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Mauritius (August 31st), with a cargo of sugar.

The ship P. F. Webster, 1,250 tons, Captain Cutting, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland, with a cargo of 1,566 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

The barque Norwood, 785 tons, Captain Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (June 6th), with a cargo of 1,906 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

The barque Aldelm Acoame 1,183 tons, Captain M. Boccon, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Liverpool (June 29th), with a cargo of 1,740 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passenger: Mr. Howe, Lieutenant G. Bell, M. V. de Cruz, and thirty-two deck passengers.

An important "notice to mariners" has been issued by the Engineer-in-Chief of the I. M. Customs, "that Captain Petersen of the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer Hooksang has reported a rock, unmarked on the charts, to the eastward of Pootoo Island, and he gives the following magnetic bearings as determining its position:—West Nine Pin Rock N. 33° E.; Half-tide Rock N. 12° E.; N.W. point of Isthmus Island N. 14° W.; Northern end of Pootoo F. bluff N. 49° W. The Harbour Master at Ningpo has verified the position of this pinnacle rock, and reported that there will probably be only 6 feet of water on it at low water spring tides, with from 7 to 13 fathoms around it. See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1,199 and 1,968s."

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Adele Accame	Baccus	Liverpool, June 20.
3	Fathe Salem	Machon	Mauritius, Aug 31.
4	Eildenhope	Fiett	Singapore, July 27.
	Norwood	Harris	Liverpool, June 6.
	P. Z. Webster	Cutting	Sunderland, June 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	White Hall	Gesch	Dunkirk.
	Sullamuity	Nacoda	Maldive.
	Scottish Chief	Clasper	Calcutta.
	Ajax (s)	Kidd	London.
	H. Haarfagre (s)	Holtberg	Calcutta.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Goa.

The steamer Ajax, to Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
20	Rhodope	.....	Hong-Kong. Sept 12.
20	Rhodope	.....	Hong-Kong. Sept 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
20	Rhodope	.....	.....
20	Rhodope	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
29	Cy. of Sutherland (s)...	Calcutta.
Oct. 1	Lake (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
4	Raglan (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 4.

From Liverpool.

Caldwell Steel—62 cases slates, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.
Tennants—4 cases oilmonstors, Dadabhoy Framjee and Co.
Guy Mannings—1 package, Gothneware, Boomar Bhima; 200 packages, Noorsahamed.

From London.

Swallow—75 cases yellow metal sheets, 50 cases copper sheets and 5,011 bars iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 19 casks iron wire, Rhodabhoy; 30 cases brandy and 26 cases beer, Wm Watson and Co; 1 case calender covers and 5 bales printing papers, The Times of India; 200 kegs red lead, 6 cases black cochineal, Ghelibhoy Sowjee; 6 cases, black cochineal, Oojun Gurjewan; 2 cases [illegible] Jeejeebhoy Dossajee; 43 cases oilmanstore, Jackaria Hajee Dawood; hardware, and 4 cases on leary, Bhikhy & Tyabjee; 50 cases brandy, P Nowrojee and Co.
Thames—Bullion, silver, value Rs. 3,50,000, The Agra Bank (24) bars silver, value of Rs. 7,79,000, The C Bank of L. and Others; 1 box gold coins value of Rs. 5,000, Meghjee Rahimtoola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 3.

For Liverpool.

Tennants—10 cases old iron, W. and A. Graham and Co; 14 bales [illegible] Cadbare wool, Lowjee and Co.

For London.

Ajax—4 cases stones, Ramoobhoy Mahamed; 6 cases shawls, Mooroodass; 5 cases shawls, Nursoodass; 4 cases shawls, Gungeran Goolabchand; 126 bundles Sunn, M H Ebram; 10 bales hides and 2 cases sundries, Hassoon.

For Calcutta.

Africa—400 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

For Hongkong.

City of Limerick—4 bales twist, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy; 25 bales twist, Noorsahamed Hajee A Reheman; 8 chests opium, Edmund Luckmeedoss; 75 chests opium, Jairajbhoy Nowrojee; 75 chests opium, S S Sassoon; 23 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 15 bales twist, Lachabhoy Chatoor.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·878
Temperature of the Air.....	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·3
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·855
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·2
Prevailing direction of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	S4·5
Maximum do. (read at 2-30 a.m.)	89·0
Minimum do.	77·0
General Direction of wind	SE, SSE, S, SSW, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	600
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	0·41
do.	40·01
Additional fall of rain up to 8-30 a.m. this	0·45

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. s.	Paid up.	Last Divi. dend.	Cash. Rates per Shares.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct.	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	12 p. ct.	661
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	200	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	25	835
Freke Land and Flor Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p. s. ..	95
Kamgon Land Co.....	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p. s.	660
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	60 p.s*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.....	350	1,000	800	25 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	60
Bowanggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	all	50 p.s.	1,070
Bombay Hemp and Jute Company	2,000	800	all	15 p.s*	250 xd
Bunder Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	120
Carnac S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	775
Victoria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	975
Imperial India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dharamsey Purshotam Spinning S. and W. Co..	2,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	915 xd
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,145
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,140 xd
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,050
Hydraband S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	950
Howrej Hadjee Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	975
Khandelah Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,140
K. Khoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	915
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	900
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	90 p.s*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	40
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	365
Mancokjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,235
Meerajee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,300
Managem S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	950
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	335
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	720
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,100
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	975
Soonderdas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	50 p.s.	940
Do. do. 2 Shares	340	1,000	250	125 p.s.	995
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	975
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	675

*For Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	950
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	1,500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	980
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s.	360
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	200
Meenah Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	800	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co....	853	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.....	1,750	..	1,400	100 do	300
Motasell Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	320
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	465
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	800	all	30 do	815
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	405
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nil.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	918	2 0/5 p. c.	251
Do. New 4/0 shares....	..	£20	130	146 do.	36
Ditto	..	£20	65	7 8 do.	7
Ditto	..	£20	21	12 1 do.	22
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£12	126	9 16 do.	260

Rs 1-2-7 respectively, by which rupee coin be converted to his own use the sum of Rs 208 or thereabouts.

Finding—The Court find the prisoner guilty of the 1st charge, guilty of the 2nd charge, and guilty of the 3rd charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of seven years, such penal servitude is awarded instead of rigorous imprisonment under sections 56 and 59 of the Indian Penal Code. JOHN BURN, Lieut.-Col., President.

Mhow, 11th Sept.

Confirmed.

C. STAVELEY, Lieut General, C-in-C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 4.)

Military Department.

Surgeon-Major W Fry, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The services of Captain J Colledge, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut R R N Sturt, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The services of Lieut W H Bishop, 11th Foot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment in the famine districts of that Presidency.

Surgeon-Major W J Moore, L R C P, Acting Deputy Surgeon-General, is confirmed in that grade to complete the establishment, vice W G Hunter.

In continuation of G O No 580, dated 31st August 1877, the undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 32, dated 10th January 1867:—

Rank and Name.	Ordinary Pension.	Annuity.	Date of Retirement.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Colonel J H G Pierce.....	1 0 0	225 0 0	30th Sept. 1877

Lieut H S Fuller, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on probation, having passed the necessary Departmental Examination, is confirmed in the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Lieut C Cass, from 11th ultimo, continuing to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

The following G O by the Government of India, No 856, dated 21st September 1877, is republished:—"The services of Surgeon J C Lucas, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bustára, are, with reference to Notification by the Foreign Department, No 2405S, dated the 1st September 1877, received at the disposal of the Government of Bombay." The services of Surgeon J C Lucas are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Surgeon Major C K Colston, Lieut-Colonel W E Hoyen, Majors T E Turner, R T Clarke, J G E Griffith, and C F James.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieut T H Mackenzie, Staff Corps, 2 months, medical certificate.

Major J G B Griffith, Staff Corps, 1 week, private affairs.

Major L Russell, Staff Corps, 6 months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel O H Clay, Staff Corps, 1 month, private affairs.

Major W F F Waller, V C, Staff Corps, 6 months, private affairs.

The appointment of Major Layard to the Command of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, notified in G O dated 19th September 1877, is to take effect from the 19th August last.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut J Grant, Bombay Staff Corps.

The services of Captain A F Stewart, 22nd N I, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Sholapur Districts connected with famine works.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Mr G C Gilder is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political and Educational Departments during the absence of Mr Byrne until further orders.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr W Allen, Magistrate of the First Class, with powers as Assistant Collector.

Mr A Keyser to be First Assistant Collector at Poona.

Mr W Loch to be Second Assistant Collector, continuing to act as First Assistant Collector at Broach.

Mr H F Winter to be Second Assistant Collector, continuing to act as First Assistant Collector at Kaira.

Mr T A L'Mossurier, Assistant Superintendent, Gujerat Revenue Survey, passed the prescribed examination in Guzerathi on the 28th ult.

Assistant Surgeon A D Souza was placed on general duty, Bombay, from 1st September.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 29.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps: Lieut G Adye, 12th Foot, Squadron Officer, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent; Lieut A C G A. Durand, 46th Foot, Squadron Offi er, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse; Lieut J Haughton, 72nd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major; Captains J F FitzGerald, Cologan, and Ninian Fowle.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain: Lieut F A Remington.

Surgeon-Major C P Costello, 5th Punjab Cavalry, officiating in medical charge, is confirmed in the appointment.

Lieut H W Hughes, 1st Battalion, 18th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, on probation.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe:—Veterinary Surgeon W Boyd, Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut R Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, a Sub-Assistant Commissary, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissary General, on receipt of the necessary Departmental Examination, on the requisition of the Commissary General, Punjab.

The services of the undermentioned officers have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Fort St George, for special duty:—

Capt H H Rankin, Infantry, Lieutenants H K Cavaye, 40th Foot, W A Campbell, 54th Foot, J Haughton, Staff Corps, H M Rose, Staff Corps, C F Vyse, Staff Corps, and J J Money-Simons, Staff Corps.

Public Works Department.

Mr G A Anderson, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Central India, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of State Railways, Central System.

Mr W Monies, Assistant Engineer 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.

Mr E Marval, Probationary Accountant is appointed Paymaster of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on probation.

The undermentioned Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred from the Central System of State Railways to Bombay, for employment on the Dhond and Manmar Railway:—Mr D Campbell and Mr F J Browning.

The undermentioned Engineers are temporarily transferred from Bengal Irrigation Branch to Madras, for employment on famine relief works:—

Engineers—Searle, Colonel G A, M S C. Executive Engineer; Mr J P Armstrong, Mr A J Hughes, Mr G H Faulkner, Mr W J Fahie, Mr F B Pemberton, Mr A Oldham, Mr W G B Cotton, Mr T R Roberts, Mr G T St A Nixon, Lieut A C Foley, R E, Mr C Taylor, Mr G F Moore.

Lieut A L Showers, R E, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

Major-General J D Campbell, R E, Superintending Engineer 1st grade, ceased to belong to the Public Works Department from 1st July 1877.

Mr H C Barnes, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, British Burmah, is temporarily transferred to the Central Provinces Public Works Department as Assistant Examiner 2nd grade, and posted to the N W Provinces.

The resignation of his appointment by Mr T Sunderland, Accountant 4th grade, British Burmah, is accepted.

Good Service Pensions.

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers:—

Colonel Edmond Francis Burton, Madras Staff Corps

War Services.

Col E F Burton was employed with a field force against rebels in the Tondiman Rajah's country from 22nd to 31st July 1854.

Colonel Francis Mardall, Madras Staff Corps.

War Services.

Colonel F Mardall served in the Southern Mahratta Country 1844-45 and formed part of Colonel Outram's escort to Kolapore; was present at the storming of the fort of Sattanadrug, 13th Dec 1845; attack and capture of the heights of Budderghur, 7th, and surrender of that fort, 10th Nov 1846; storm and capture of the forts of Punalla and Powenahur, 1st December 1844; during the whole of the operations at Sassetroor, and at the attack on the Sonkadee in December 1844; led the descent of the Elephant rock, 8th January 1845; present at the attack and capture of the village of Seerapoor and at the attacks on the forts of Munohur and Mundatooh in January 1845; was slightly wounded at Punalla.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon..... 7th, 3h. 49·5 a. m.
First Quarter .....14th, 8h. 33·5 a. m.
Full Moon.....22nd, 0h. 22·0 p. m.
Last Quarter.....29th, 7h. 12·3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 5	.....	5 53	5 44	6 56 m 10 26 a	3 43 m 9 40 a
Sat. 6	.....	5 53	5 43	10 32 m 11 8 a	4 27 m 4 49 a
Sun. 7	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 53	5 42	7 11 m 11 51 a	5 10 m 5 27 a
Mon. 8	.....	5 54	5 41	11 45 m 6 8 a	5 51 m 6 3 a
Tues. 9	.....	5 54	5 41	0 23 m 7 21 a	6 32 m 6 40 a
Wed. 10	.....	5 54	5 40	1 14 m 8 07 a	7 12 m 7 19 a
Th. 11	.....	5 54	5 39	2 11 m 8 57 a	7 52 m 7 59 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 5 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Books, Patterns and Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule be sent by the route which stands first on the schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden Switzerland	As. 5

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, October 3.

Capt R Wace, R A, is appointed Officiating Commandant, No 1 Mountain Battery, until further orders. Lieut W H Hoggan the receiving to Officiating doing duty officer on Capt Wace joining the Battery.

With reference to G O C, 30th June last, appointing Lieutenant Macintire to officiate as Wing Officer 30th N I, Lieut R Stevenson will continue to officiate as Adjutant of the Regiment in addition to his own duties as Wing Officer, with effect from the 2nd July.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Lieutenant—Lieut T H M Kelly, to England via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Capt Chatin (Local Major) R H Rose, to England via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon Major C White, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 20 days, to appear before a medical board.

COURT MARTIAL.

At an European General Court Martial held at Mhow on 7th Sept, Mr John Cooke, Head Clerk in the Mhow Arsenal office, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge—That he did, at Mhow, on or about the 23rd Dec 1875, commit criminal breach of trust as a clerk, in fraudulently entering in the daily cash book of the Commissary of Ordnance at that station, two sums aggregating Rs 687-12-9 as having been paid to Mahomed Ally, Nuseerunjee Hormusjee, Eyoobally and Allabux, instead of Rs 516 only, by which fraudulent act he converted to his own use the sum of Rs 171-12-9.

2nd Charge—That he did, at Mhow, in or about the months of November 1874 to October 1876, commit criminal breach of trust by fraudulently entering in the daily cash book of the Commissary of Ordnance at that station, certain sums as having been disbursed out of the cash in the Arsenal treasure chest, by which fraudulent acts he converted to his own use the sum of Rs 659-7 8 or thereabouts.

3rd Charge—That he did, at Mhow, in or about the months of January to October 1876 commit criminal breach of trust as a clerk by fraudulently entering in the daily cash book of the Commissary of Ordnance at that station, certain sums as having been paid on various accounts, instead of Rs 89-4, Rs 172-8 and

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LANGHORNE—September 8th, at Wakefield, Mrs. W. Bailey Langhorne, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BIRT—August 31st, at Shanghai, Mrs. Wm Birt, of a daughter.
BENSON—October 2nd, at Madras, the wife of Ralph S. Benson, C. S., of a son.
CLIFTON—September 26th, at Kamptee, Central Provinces, the wife of Surgeon-Major R. W. Clifton, 32nd (D. W.) Regiment, of a son.
GRACE—September 30th, at Nandyghur, the wife of Major C. H. Grace, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.
KERR—September 27th, at Murree, the wife of Captain W. F. Kerr, "The Buffs," of a son.
LANNING—September 3rd, at Shanghai, Mrs G. Lanning, of a son.
LOWDER—September 4th, at Shanghai, the wife of G. G. Lowder, I. M. Customs, of a son.
NEWMAN—August 31st, at Chafoo, Mrs. Edward Newman, of a daughter.
PEDLER—September 29th, at Hingoli, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Pedler, 4th Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.
PLUMER—September 26th, at Chittoor, the wife of C. G. Plumer, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
RICKETTS—September 20th, at Bangalore, the wife of L. Ricketts, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Mysore Commission, of a son.
STONEY—September 20th, at Pothanore, the wife of E. W Stoney, Esq., of a daughter.
VAN CUTSEM—September 28th, at Mussoorie, the wife of E. C. Van Cutsem, of a son.

DEATH.

[illegible]

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances [illegible] to be made payable to the [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877.

The Turks have shown their usual ingratitude in superseding Mehemet Ali Pasha, whose only fault is that he has been unable to pierce the Russian lines at Biela and has fallen back in face of the advance of the Russian Imperial Guard. It is to be feared that General Valentine Baker and the other English officers must be included in the disgrace of the Commander-in-Chief. The appointment of Suleiman to replace Mehemet Ali will probably bring the campaign to a crisis, for Suleman has shown in the Shipka Pass that his tactics are limited to the simplest and most straightforward fighting, and he will probably rush on his ruin by accepting battle in the open with the choicest troops of the Russian army in Bulgaria. The Turks must have at last made up their minds to abandon the attacks on [illegible] would not hav[illegible] successor Raouf [illegible] was literally cu[illegible] column when the R[illegible] Russians first crossed the Balkans.

The compiler of R[illegible]ter's telegram describing the renewal of serio[illegible] fighting in Armenia—for Ahmed Mukhtar's [illegible]recent "victories" have evidently been mere s[illegible]irs of outposts—informs us that a great battle, [illegible] which was proceeding near Kars, was "apparently [illegible] favourable to the Turks." As, however, he goes [illegible] on to mention that the Russians had captured [illegible] the key of the Turkish position, and were [illegible]hting to secure a further advance, his facts see[illegible] to contradict his opinion. The truth is that ne[illegible]her in Europe nor in Asia have the Turks gain[illegible]ed any ground during the last two months, in w[illegible]hich with ordinary energy and generalship they [illegible] might have saved the Empire, and that [illegible]ot one of their so-called "victories" has been o[illegible] the slightest significance. Now, the Russians, h[illegible]ing had their lesson and profited by it, are be[illegible]nning to move forward again in overwhelmi[illegible] force.

Our artless co[illegible]mporary, the *Pioneer*, has accepted in all [illegible]faith, and discussed with much gravity, a hasty suggestion made by a writer in the *Times* that the English nation might come to the rescue of the Government of India if the resources of this country alone were found to be i[illegible]sufficient to cope with Famine. The leading journal talks very loosely at times, and the sentiment that England should help India with a grant of public money evidently escaped it in one of those paroxysms of enthusiastic benevolence to which it is occasionally subject, and of which in its sober moods it becomes heartily ashamed. We observe that the magnanimous notion of persuading the Imperial Parliament to treat the suppression of Famine in India as an Imperial duty equally binding on all her Majesty's subjects has not been repeated by the *Times*; but that, on the contrary, that journal has been careful to point out how far from being exhausted are the financial resources of a country which has not yet got a poor law, and how desirable it is that the Government of India should establish such a law in order to save the people from dying of starvation in seasons of distress. The English public is still earnestly exhorted to subscribe liberally for the relief of destitution in India; but voluntary contributions alone are asked for, and in one of those delightfully self-complacent articles which confirm the British Pharisee's belief in his own supreme wisdom and virtue the *Times* lectures mankind generally on the all-embracing character of British charity, and points with pride to the "extraordinary spectacle" presented by the advertising columns of the newspapers, in which a prompt and liberal response is made to demands on British generosity of unexampled and "amazing" magnitude. It is quite true that no other nation takes part in

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HOSTILITIES ON THE BORDER.

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

The Afreedees and Jowakies have captured a small town, but were driven out by a force from Kohat with loss of several men. The hill tribes and Afghans are reported to be in a high state of excitement. The 32nd Pioneers (Guides) and two mountain guns are to reinforce the troops at Quetta.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

HEAVY RAINFALL AT BHOWNUGGUR.

BHOWNUGGUR, Oct. 4.

Repeated thunderstorms since yesterday morning. Rainfall seven inches, and still more expected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Reouf Pasha has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army in the Balkans in place of Suleiman Pasha, who takes command of the Army of the Danube, Mehemet Pasha having been recalled.

GREAT BATTLE AT ALEXANDROPOL.

According to a Turkish official despatch, a great battle was proceeding near Alexandropol on the 2nd instant, which was apparently favourable to the Turks.

The *Daily News'* correspondent, describing the battle, says the Russian army, under the command of the Grand Duke Michael, made a general attack upon Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's force, and succeeded in carrying the entrenchments which were the key to his position; the further advance of the Russians, who bivouacked on the position they had conquered, was, however, checked. The Russian loss was 1,500 men. The fighting was recommenced on the following morning.

OBITUARY.—Major General Lousada Barrow.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

LONDON, Oct 3.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China pays a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 4.

The P. and O. steamer Teheran, with the outward London Mails of 21st Sept., left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 3, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active. Surats active.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dholleras 5½

The Manchester Market has been steady owing to firmness of Cotton but demand still on small scale.

Exchange on India 1-9 3/16

4 per cent., Rupee Paper 91½

4½ per cent. do. 89

4½ per cent. do. 89½

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 95½

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 104½

Bar Silver 56½

About £450,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit.
	H. M.	H. M.
From United Kingdom—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	4th—12-46 p.m.	0 57
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	4th— 2 40 p.m.	0 26
From Continent of Europe—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	3rd— 6-5 p.m.	1 51
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	4th—12-10 p.m.	nil.
From Australia—	Sept.	
Via Singapore (right)..	27th— 5-2 a.m.	169 13

	Indian Branch.			
	Max.		Min.	
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	1	59	0	8
„ Galle	0	0	0	0
„ Karachee...	0	40	0	8
„ Madras	1	51	0	25

WEATHER REPORTS.—OCT. 4.

(Madras Time.)

CANWAR, 12 NOON.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 3, ther 84, bar. 30·6. Fall of rain, 20 cents.

MANGALORE, 7·8 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., 8, W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind strong, ther. 87, bar. 29·94.

VINCONDA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. E. light, ther. 87. Fall of rain 6 cents.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

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RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

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THE drought in the North-West Provinces has already greatly affected the grain trade of Central India. The northern demands for grain, combined with the improved prospects in Madras, have caused a complete stoppage of the dispatches of grain from Jubbulpore and the Nerbudda Valley towards Madras. The G. I. P. Railway had undertaken to carry daily 900 tons for the Madras stations and 300 tons for the Hyderabad stations; at the beginning of September the railway failed to perform this, but during the latter half of September the daily deliveries at Raichore averaged 950 tons, besides 250 tons delivered to the Nizam's Railway. At the conference of Government and Railway authorities at Poona, on the 26th September, it was ascertained that all old consignments of grain for Madras had been worked off, that a few further consignments for Madras were offered at Nagpore, but nowhere else, and that from the stations between Bhosawal and Jubbulpore grain was being despatched northward to Cawnpore. Accordingly it was decided that, failing grain consignments for the Southern famine districts, consignments of seeds and grain for Bombay and the export trade would now be accepted at all stations. At the same time the Government of Bombay insisted that if grain were offered for the Southern famine districts, preference should be given to such consignments. It seems that by the gradual improvement of prospects in the South, the G. I. P. Railway waggons are being set free for the Bombay export trade. It is to be hoped that all old stocks of seeds may be run down to Bombay quickly, for grain will soon, if rain does not fall, be consigned from Nagpore and Berar to the North West, and the Berar cotton crops will begin to come in by January. The grain for Bombay would have been run down quickly enough long ago, but for the stupidity of the Bombay Government in taking upon itself the management of the railway traffic. We suppose the same ridiculous affectation of omniscience will now sacrifice the export trade of Bombay to the supposed necessities of the N. W. Provinces.

WE are informed that careful enquiries have been made by the Punjab Government regarding the out-turn of the last rabi harvest in the Punjab, and the following main results have been obtained. Owing to the heavy rains of 1876, a much larger area than usual was sown, but the unseasonable rain last April and May did much damage. These two causes nearly neutralised each other, with the general result of a crop below an average in quantity, but above an average in value, on account of the high prices caused by the scarcity in Southern and Central India. Enquiries are now being made into the effects of the recent failure of the rains in the Punjab.

THE following telegram from Broach, dated yesterday morning, reports, "Steady rain. General crop. Prospects good." And another from Dholleras, "Rains general; fall here 3 inches. Cotton crop estimates raised."

A RESOLUTION of the Supreme Government is published to the effect that in calculating travelling allowances at mileage rates, fractions of a mile shall be omitted from the calculation.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon R. Raghunath Rao, Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja of Indore, G. C. S. I., the title of "Diwan Bahadur," as a personal distinction, in recognition of his good and faithful services.

THE *Madras Mail* has a startling paragraph with the sensational heading, "Blockade of the Canal by a Tartar," and goes on to remark, "Reuter reports this morning (Sept. 29) the total loss of the screw steamer Tartar in the Canal near Suez. The Baron states that the vessel is broken. This is rather serious news, as it may mean the stoppage of the Canal for some time until the remains of the steamer can be taken out. It is rather strange that a Tartar should be the first to block the Canal at such a time. The steamer is the property of the New York, London, and China Steam Ship Company, Limited, and belongs to the port of London, from which she was on a voyage with cargo for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta." We may take for granted that there has been no interruption to the traffic through the Canal by the loss of this vessel, or we should have had telegraphic advices ere this of so important a fact. We suppose the telegram announcing the wreck was not supplied to Bombay because the Tartar was a Calcutta trader, unconnected with this port.

THE pecuniary embarrassment of a leading member of the great banking firm of Coutts and Co., necessitating his withdrawal therefrom, will occasion surprise in all mercantile and business circles. The announcement is made in the letter of our Commercial correspondent which we publish this morning.

THE Governorship of Cabul, it is said, has been the subject of dispute between Sirdar Ahmed Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, with the result that the former has been sent to Lalpura, and that the latter retains his place in Cabul. The force in and about Cabul is said to number at present 37,000 men, and all are said to be eager for a declaration of a religious war.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has been pleased, with the concurrence of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammoo and Cashmere, to appoint Captain John Biddulph, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officer on special duty at Gilgit in Cashmere territory.

LORD NAPIER of Magdala will not be affected by the lately published Royal Warrant. His name will not be removed from the active list, neither will he be recalled from Gibraltar.

AN important decision was given at the High Court recently by Mr. Justice Bayley, in the case of Burjorjee Sorabjee Buttivalla *vs.* Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook and others, on an alleged usage among the Parsees. The plaintiff was betrothed in 1861 to the defendant Jerbai, daughter of Pestonjee Dinshaw, once a solicitor of the Bombay High Court, and now a convict, and was married to her in 1870, when he was a minor of fourteen years of age. Between the dates of the two occurrences, his parents and grandparents placed sums of money in the hands of Dinshaw Jamsetjee Buttivalla, upon the condition that the guardians of the plaintiff during his minority, or the plaintiff himself, on attaining his majority, should be at liberty to draw the whole or part of the trust monies for investment or for buying clothes or ornaments for his wife Jerbai. The trustee, Dinshaw, died in 1875, leaving a will which was proved by two of the defendants in the case as the executors, who had Rs. 6,000 in their hands as the balance of the trust fund, with interest thereon. The defendant Jerbai, however, claimed to have the whole balance paid over to her. The object of the suit was to restrain the executors from disposing of the balance, to bring the trust monies into Court, and to have a trustee or trustees appointed to hold the monies upon trust, under the order of the Court. The important question for the decision of the learned Judge was whether or not the ornaments, monies, &c., given by a Parsee husband or his parents and relations to his wife were subject to the joint control of the husband and wife during their life-time; and, on the death of either, belonged to the survivor. His Lordship held that the custom or usage among the Parsees, that such ornaments and monies were the joint property of both husband and wife, and on the death of either of them belonged to the survivor, was satisfactorily proved. The very point as to the existence of this custom was considered by the Parsees in 1861; and its existence was admitted in a letter given in the appendix to the report of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Indian Succession Act. It also appeared from the report of the Parsee Law Commission of 1862, presided over by Sir Joseph Arnould, that such a custom did exist. The learned Judge passed a decree, declaring that the plaintiff and defendant were, during their joint lives, entitled to joint control over the trust monies, ornaments, &c., and that, upon the death of either, the same should belong to the survivor absolutely. A report of the case will be found in another column.

AN action has been tried at Hong-kong before the Acting Assistant Judge and a jury, in which Captain Lyell, of Chefoo, claimed tls. 2,000 from Captain R. Paul, the commander of H.B. M.'s gunboat Mosquito, for false imprisonment. The case arose out of the wreck of the Annie Gray, about eight miles from Chefoo, in January last, when plaintiff, who was salving the cargo, was taken as a prisoner from the wreck to Chefoo in the Mosquito, and charged before the Consul with impeding the salving operations, and with threatening to throw the paymaster of the Mosquito overboard. For the two offences he was mulcted in fines amounting to £55. It was now claimed that his arrest was unjustifiable, and that he was accordingly entitled to damages. The jury gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at tls. 300. Defendant has also to pay the costs.

THE *Whitehall Review* prints, in its weekly gossip, the following paragraph about Colonel Chesney:—"I hear that, though a distinguished writer, a gallant soldier, and a man of high mental culture, the Principal of Cooper's Hill College is anything but popular with the pupils. Indeed, not to put too fine a point upon it, he is greatly disliked. I am told that the explanation is to be found in his extreme self-esteem and pomposity. He never for a moment forgets that he is the Principal, and manifests no sympathy with those under him. He has, however, a very laudable desire to raise the academical status of the College, and insists on all the professors wearing gowns and mortar-board caps, a costume by no means universally approved of by some of those concerned. In short, the Engineer officer who has won so high a reputation both at the siege of Delhi and in the field of literature has degenerated into a Brummagem University Don."

ON Thursday week a guard of the E.I. Railway, named John Grant, is said to have gone in an intoxicated state to the house of a man named Danvers, and, in the absence of the master, demanded of Mrs. Danvers a glass of brandy. She appeared to have been intimidated at the demand, and as she had no liquor in the house, offered to treat Grant at a grogshop close by; but, it is said, Grant was either too drunk to understand her, or was obstinately determined to quarrel, and struck her with his clenched fist, knocked her down, and kicked her on the face. It is said that Mrs. Danvers tried to protect herself as best she could, and managing to extricate herself, she took up a knife from the table, and struck Grant a blow on the back, close to the spine. This was, of course, a quietus for the brave individual; but the result of the affray was, that information was given to the Police, and both Grant and Mrs. Danvers were conveyed to hospital from the effects of the injuries received. Cross-charges have been instituted.

THE appearance of a new species of beetle is alarming the Western hemisphere, and now a new apparition in insect life has appeared to disturb the remote East. We read that "myriads of the insects, resembling small caterpillars, which have occasioned so much wonderment in the settlement of Hongkong during the last week, settled on Saturday (Sept. 8), on a camphorwood chest of drawers in the bed-room of a resident in the Nanking Road. No sooner had they settled than they formed themselves into divisions, battalions, out-posts, and pickets; and then, with the industry of ants, commenced to weave a web of considerable dimensions. The outer and main lines of the web were of astonishing strength, while the intervening lines were finer and more artistically executed. Their work was watched with great interest, and many opinions were expressed as to what it all was."

THE latest news from Japan states, that it is now pretty certain that the rebellion is totally crushed. Saigo is still at large, but with a very small following, and his son has given himself up to the Imperialists. It is reported that 10,000 of the insurgents in Kiusiu have surrendered themselves to the Imperialists, since the battle of Nawoka. Cholera is stated to have broken out in Kiusiu; but it seems to be merely the result of exposure to climatic influences, added to bad or irregular food, and other unwholesome consequences of the late troubles.

THE case of Babu Janoky Nath Rai, who was found guilty of perjury at the late Calcutta Criminal Sessions, is occasioning much discussion there. The *Statesman* has become the spontaneous advocate of the condemned man, and has entered, with all the energy and impulsiveness characteristic of the editor, upon the laborious task of proving his client innocent. The pleading is clever, and with many it will probably be convincing. The convictions of the editor at any rate are very decided, which are summarily expressed in the following few lines:—"The case is a scandal. He has sent this young man to prison, without having even tried him. He has misrecorded the very verdict of the jury, and flown into a passion with the counsel who tried, upon special affidavit, to show him the mistake. If the High Court cannot interfere, the Executive Government ought to do so."

THE *Englishman* is thus addressed by an anxious "Subscriber" on Baboo Janoky's case; "Sir,—I must say that I am rather surprised that you have not commented in your paper on the late trial and sentence of Baboo Janoky Nath Roy. Mr. Heenan's case was ably handled, and the murderer Moula Bux's case was also well disposed of, but this trial of Baboo Janoky Nath Roy, and the very peculiar evidence adduced which led a jury to pronounce the prisoner guilty of perjury, and the Judge to sentence him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20,000, has been passed over by you in silence. I presume you have perused the evidence, and know the facts of the case. I ask you, therefore, kindly to let the public have your opinion on the matter, which I, as one of your subscribers, place much value in. It appears to me a most extraordinary affair, that a person holding the position of Janoky Nath Roy, an Honorary Magistrate, a Municipal Commissioner, and worth some 20 or 30 lacs of rupees, should have imperilled his honour and his liberty for such a miserable stake as Rs. 1,450. I say no more on the subject, but wait with much impatience your able comments on the case, and which I trust you will not refuse to give."

THE operation of launching Cleopatra's Needle, entrusted to Messrs. John and Wayman Dixon, C.E., began on the 28th August, and two days later, the obelisk, enclosed in the iron cylinder which had been prepared for its reception, had been successfully launched into seven feet of water. The work was temporarily delayed, owing to water having leaked in through a manhole, and to the insufficient power of the tugs, but the launch was successfully accomplished on Friday morning, the 7th ult. The Needle in its iron case was towed round to the harbour for the fittings to be completed, and proved very steady at sea. The length of the cylinder is 92 feet, and its diameter 15 feet. The iron ship when afloat has a draught of 9 feet, and a displacement of 280 tons.

APPLICATION having been made to the Lord Mayor to give his sanction and patronage to entertainments to be given throughout the country by six of the Tynewydd miners, aided by a company of vocalists, half of the proceeds to go to the Mansion House Indian Famine Relief Fund, a reply has been received from his Lordship expressing his regret that he cannot patronise the movement, and adding that the exhibition which the Welsh miners are making of themselves goes far to remove any kindly interest which he had taken in them.

THE annual death-rate of London, which in the three preceding weeks had been equal to 19·3, 18·6, and 18·3 per 1,000, further declined in the week ending Sept. 9 to 17·4. The rate for "Greater London," that is to say, for the population of the suburbs as well as of London proper, was only 17 in the 1,000.

THE new Town Hall at Manchester was formally opened on Thursday, September 14, by the Mayor, Mr. Abel Heywood. In the evening there was a banquet, presided over by the Mayor, and among the guests were the Lord Chief Justice, the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. John Bright, Lord Winmarleigh, and several members of Parliament representing Lancashire towns. Mr. Bright, in responding to the toast of the House of Commons, spoke at some length on the question of Indian administration. He said that we hardly did anything except under the pressure of some great emergency and calamity. The calamity of the Mutiny overthrew the Indian Company, and he hoped that the calamity which has overtaken part of India, and which stirred the hearts of all the people of England, would have the effect of opening up a new and better policy. We had spent more than £100,000,000 in making railways in India, and many of them were profitable; but when the Government undertook to provide railways they did it largely from a idea that money would be of great service in a military point of view. He believed, however, that if we had spent one-third of the money spent on railways in canals for navigation and irrigation none of those famines which during the last few years have swept away, or are sweeping away, two or three millions of the population would have occurred. The condition of the people would have been immensely better, the production of the soil enormously and incalculably increased, the traffic between England and India in its supply of articles we want would have been greatly increased, and its power from its greater wealth of consuming the production of your manufactory would also have been far beyond anything we have hitherto seen. Mr. Bright, referring to the plans of Sir Arthur Cotton, said he believed it was calculated that the whole of the canals Sir Arthur proposed might have been made for the sum probably of twenty-five millions, certainly not more than thirty millions sterling, which, after all, is a mere bagatelle, because it is merely a million or two in interest, and only about three times as much as was spent in that miserable Abyssinian war. If there is some little matter of that kind, Parliaments grants ten or twenty millions and the thing is done. They say the honour of the country is concerned. Can there be (Mr. Bright said) be any thing more concerned than this, that we whose fathers conquered India with its two hundred million of people, can there be anything in which our interests are more concerned than that? Almsgiving was often very good, but not always. Almsgiving now is general on behalf of the Indian suffering. Let every man's purse be open, if his heart be open, and let him give; but (Mr. Bright added) I tell him this, without the slightest hesitation, that though what he gives will carry its blessing with it now to some poor wretch in that country, still it will do little for the future. What you want is a new, and a wiser, and a broader policy, and that policy I much fear you will never have from the Government of Calcutta until the people of England say that it is their policy and must be adopted.

THE Moscow correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes that the new Russian military railway line from Bender to Galatz would be opened for traffic on Sept. 15.

ORDERS have been given for the construction of several new steamships for the Cunard Line. The first of the series will be a steamship of 5,000 tons, for the Atlantic service. This vessel is to be called the Gallia. She will be the largest and most powerful steamship yet built for the Cunard service.

BOMBAY.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 24th September 1877 was Rs. 1,80,62,408, add silver received during the week Rs. 27,94,188. The sum of Rs. 19,00,150 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,69,56,446. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 69,11,685 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THE quarterly Sessions at Nassick will be opened on Monday next, the 8th instant, by the Sessions Judge of Tanna.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Courts of Small Causes at Surat and Broach from the 18th of October to the 2nd of November, both days inclusive.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—The servant of Narayen Bulwunt, residing on the Girgaum Back Road, absconded yesterday with a sum of Rs. 40 in cash and currency notes. Steps have been taken for his arrest.

SHARPERS.—A Hindoo merchant, named Khimjee Jeena, residing at Mandvie, was yesterday eased of Rs. 20 at the Bhooleshwar Temple while performing his religious devotions there. It appears some person cut a hole in coat-pocket and stole the money from it. The Police are making inquiries.

THE NOTED CAETAN DESILVA.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, the prisoner Caetan DeSilva *alias* Caetan Fernandes, *alias* Antone, *alias* Caetan Antonio Lopes, was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. F. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with committing theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c., in August last, valued Rs. 17, the property of Mr. G. S. Parvis, since deceased. The property was identified by complaint's brother. The prisoner is the man who was arrested by the Police on having committed the recent thefts in other gentlemen's residences at Byculla, Parel, Marine Lines, &c., and in whose possession the greater portion of the articles stolen have been found. The prisoner was convicted for the above charge, and being an old offender, was sentenced to a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction. The same prisoner was further arraigned before the same Magistrate on a remanded charge of having committed theft of sundry articles of the value of Rs. 735, the property of Dr. T. Blaney. This latter case was adjourned for further hearing to the 9th inst.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Two Mahomedan weavers, residing at Commattypoora, named Saloo Hajee and Moya Ali Mulla, complained to the Police yesterday that a Mahomedan, named Hakoo Salla, came to them some three days back and obtained silk and cotton cloth to the value of Rs. 112 from the former, and Rs. 105 from the latter, promising to pay for the same to a servant who was to accompany him to his residence on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. The servant was sent with him for that purpose, but the man (who called himself Hakoo Salla) prevailed upon the servant to return to his master, promising to bring the cost of the articles himself within a few minutes. Since then Hakoo Salla is of course not to be found. Police inquiries are in progress. It appears that the same man has obtained goods from several other tradesmen in the town in a similar manner, and evaded payment.

SUICIDES.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, on view of the body of Rattonjee Byramjee. Deceased was about 21 years of age and was employed as a clerk in the Grand Arsenal. He who committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium. A verdict was returned accordingly.—Another inquest was held on view of the body of Bazonjee Sorabjee. Deceased was about 47 years of age, formerly a broker and latterly unemployed. He had also taken a poisonous dose of opium. A verdict to that effect was returned.

A BARRISTER LUNATIC.—The matter of the petition of Cowasjee Pestonjee Bennett and other brothers of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bennett, barrister-at-law, who was alleged to be of unsound mind and is now an inmate of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, has been disposed of. Mr. Justice Green has found upon the enquiry made before his Lordship in chambers, that Hormusjee Pestonjee Bennett is really of unsound mind and incapable of taking care of himself and of his estate. By consent of the relations, his Lordship has appointed Cowasjee Pestonjee Bennett a committee of the lunatic's person, and Cowasjee and Cursetjee Pestonjee Bennett a committee of his estate and effects.

THE following notices of dismissals from the Government service are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—Balaji Krishna, who has been dismissed from the office of Kulkarni of Mauze Pimpalgaon, Taraf Ghore, Taluka Khed, in the Poona Collectorate, on conviction of the offences of abetment of false evidence, abetment of forgery, and forgery of a record of court of justice, is hereby declared permanently incapacitated for re-employment in any hereditary or other office. And Vinayak Pandurang, Talati of Saza Lahsp, Taluka Koojat, in the Tanna Collectorate, who has been convicted of criminal offences and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, has been dismissed from the public service and declared incapable of serving Government in any capacity.

AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION.—By a strange confusion of names of persons and places, it was stated only two or three days ago in a paragraph, that George Ransom, a European, late of the E. I. Railway, was arrested on a warrant issued at Allahabad on a charge of forgery and abetment of forgery. The fact, however, appears to be, that James (not George) Ransom, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, was by warrant taken by a Bombay constable to Allahabad for the purpose simply of identifying another European guard who is charged with committing forgery in Calcutta. James Ransom having identified the accused, he has returned to Bombay on his way to the post he holds on the south eastern line of the G. I. P. Railway. The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad has furnished him with a certificate as to the object for which he was required there.

MONTHLY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd October, was 712, being 3 more than in the preceding week, 376 more than the total of the week ending 3rd October 1876, and 289 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 275 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 54·95. There were 222 deaths from remittent fever, which is 7 more than last week and 137 more above the same period last year. There were 21 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 21 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 50, 47, and 77 respectively as compared with 25, 14, and 24 last year.

A NUISANCE REMEDIED.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. F. Ryan, Jamasjee Rutonjee and Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee, the landlords of two houses situated on the New Poona Road, appeared to answer a charge preferred against them by some of the residents on that road, with allowing their houses to be used as common brothels or lodging houses for prostitutes to the annoyance of the inhabitants of that locality. The defendants admitted the truth of the complaint, and agreed to have the houses in question vacated for their tenants. His Worship also upon passed the said order to vacate.—A similar charge was preferred by Mr. Monesse, the Portuguese translator to Government, against Ardaseer Eduljee, the landlord of a house situated on the Bellasis Road, opposite the house occupied by complainant. On the charge being satisfactorily proved before the Magistrate, an order was passed similar to that in the other case.

MADAME TASCA'S CONCERT.

ON Wednesday night, Madame Tasca re-appeared in Bombay, after a considerable interval, and gave a concert in the Town Hall, [illegible] audience was not so numerous, we regret to say, as the merits of the performance deserved. Madame Tasca's pianoforte performances were the principal feature of the entertainment, and she was repeatedly encored. As a feat of pianoforte gymnastics, her playing of Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home," with the left hand was wonderful, though all lovers of that beautiful piece would have preferred to have heard it played in the orthodox fashion with the two hands for which it was written. This performance was encored, and Madame Tasca replied with a brilliant *tarantelle*. Miss May sang in excellent voice. Her best song was Sullivan's "Let me dream again," for her rendering of which she could have had an encore if she had wished. Mr. Plumpton, whose sweet voice was scarcely powerful enough for the hall, sang his songs elegantly and correctly as usual.

The second part of the entertainment consisted of Mr. Morris' clever transformations of character, and an operetta by Adolphe Adam. In the latter, Miss May sang with appropriate gaiety, Mr. Plumpton did justice to the celebrated convivial song in praise of cigars and cognac, and Mr. Morris acted the part of the simple peasant lover with a good deal of comic ability. The ball was miserably lighted, so that a gloom was cast over a performance which otherwise would have been as pleasant as the citizens of Bombay could desire.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

To the SECRETARY to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

Budnaira, 25th Sept. 1877.

SIR,—Although the returns are not yet complete for every district in the Central Provinces, your Chamber will probably prefer to be placed at once in possession of the following figures showing the area of the present season's cotton crop in Berar, and the Hinguughat cotton growing tract of the Central Provinces.

The returns which are still awaiting refer to districts which send little or no cotton to Bombay, and no object would be gained by delaying this report until their receipt.

2. The area of the new cotton crop in Berar as compared with that of last year is as follows:—

District.	1877-78. Acres.	1876-77. Acres.
Amraotee	501,763	481,630
Ellichpore	319,907	288,046
Wun	281,340	271,850
Akolah	539,333	541,266
Booldana	275,316	281,646
Basim	220,811	221,168
	2,029,275	2,024,806

which shows an increase of 4,469 in the present year.

The area of the cotton crop in the following three districts of the Central Provinces, from which the markets at Wardha and Hinguughat draw their supplies, is as under:—

Districts.	1877-78. Acres.	1876-77. Acres.
Nagpore	1,18,796	1,20,135
Wardha	2,49,664	2,38,509
† Chandah (Bunni cotton only).	10,750	9,096
	3,79,140	3,67,740

It is satisfactory to observe from these figures an increase of 11,155 acres in the Wardha district.

3. My weekly weather reports have kept, and will continue to keep, your Chamber informed of the state and prospects of the cotton crop until it is completely harvested. I would, however, say here that so far the prospects of the crop are everywhere reported to be excellent. The damage which about, a week ago, I found being done to the plants in a part of the Amraotee district by a red beetle was, I have since ascertained, confined to only a limited area, and the rain which fell shortly afterwards seems to have killed off the insect. The small loss that has been caused by this will probably be more than made up for by the richness of the crop in other parts. From several talukas I have been told the cultivators are looking forward to an eighteen or twenty anna crop, and there can be no doubt, I think, that if all goes well from this time we will have at least a full crop of, say 60 lbs. per acre. What we require to ensure an outturn at this rate is some rain now to invigorate the plants as they are about to fruit, and after that fine weather until the crop is gathered.

4. Leading from the present state of the plants, and subject, of course, to any modification which may be necessary hereafter on account of the effects of unfavourable weather, I estimate the probable out-turn of the crop as follows:—

	Acres.	Bales of 3½ cwt.
Hinguughat Crop...	2,79,146 at 60 lbs. per acre.	56,829
Berar Crop	2,00,29,275 Do.	3,10,600
Imports from H. H. the Nizam's country, say		10,000†
	Total.....	378,600

And of this crop I think Bombay may fairly expect to receive the following quantity as compared with last season's receipts:—

	1877-78. Bales.	1876-77. Bales.
Hinguughat Cotton.....	35,000	28,380
Berar Cotton.....	290,000	232,445
Nerbudda Valley Cotton	3,000	2,813
	328,000	313,638

The Nerbudda Valley districts including Jubbulpore, produce altogether about 23,000 bales of cotton. Of this quantity last season 2,700 bales were taken to Bombay, Khandesh (probably for the use of the spinning mill established there), 1,300 bales were despatched eastwards, 2,813 bales to Bombay, and the balance of about 21,000 bales seem to have been used locally. In former years the exports from this tract to Bombay averaged about 10,000 bales, but the export trade has since then fallen off, and I see no reason for expecting that this year it will amount to more than about 3,000 bales.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. DUNLOP

Assistant Commissioner in charge, Cotton Statistics, Central Provinces and Berar.

† In the Chanda districts but a variety of cotton is cultivated [illegible] which is taken for local consumption.

‡ The imports into Bombay from the Nizam's country last year was 10,000 bales, but the rainfall has been light the crop this season is probably a smaller one.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

LIST of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of ℔ one Pallee Candy ℔ Re.	Candy in Rs.
WHEAT—		
Khandwa	32	43 to 50
Pisd	32	50
Dunsi	32	50
GRAM—		
Jumbusuri	8	40
Ghatl	24	32
Surati	32	50
Kurrachee	32	32
BAJREE—		
Mulkapuri	32	44
Kurrachee	8	36
JOWARREE—		
Barsi	24	31
Surati	24	32 to 37

Names.	No. of ℔ one Pallee Candy ℔ Re.	Candy in Rs.
RICE—		
Jeerasal	8	37
Bengal	24	55
Inferior quality		28
Patni.	8	43 to 44
COCOA—		
Nagpore	32	41
Gogari	24	28
Cawnpore	24	32
MUG—		
Gutchee	24	50
Kurrachee	32	43
DALL—		
Surti Toor dal.	24	57
Dry ditto. —	24	26
Gram dal.....	32	45

4 seers make 1 pallie, 17 pallies make 1 phura, and 8 phuras make 1 candy.

A CASE OF STABBING ON THE HIGH SEAS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Captain Thomas Bocconi, the commander of the Italian ship Adele Accoine, which arrived in this harbour on the 3rd inst. from Liverpool, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, and laid an information against one of his seamen, named Cortesi Luigi, charging him with an attempt to murder complainant on the 15th September last, also with insubordination and using foul and abusive language. The information was to the effect, that on the 15th September last, at 3 a. m., while on the voyage to this port, the complainant came on deck with a view to see if the watch forward was doing his duty. The complainant found the watch, who was the accused, at the time lying down, but on seeing the complainant he began to swear and use the most obscene language. He was then ordered by complainant to go aft, but he refused. Thereupon the complainant walked away, thinking he (accused) would cool down after a short time. But suddenly the complainant felt somebody behind him, and at once received a stab on the left eye-brow, from the accused who shouted, "You are a coward; take this." Complainant then ordered the chief officer to put accused in irons.

His Worship said, that he must decline to entertain the charge on the ground that the deed was committed on board a foreign ship and on the high seas, and therefore he had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Darashaw Nowrojee Framjeewalla, an assistant to Messrs. Grondona and Co., the agents of the said ship, here requested his Worship, on behalf of the complainant (who was not versed in the English language) to have the accused seaman detained in the custody of the Police until such time as one of their own vessels left for Italy, where the man would be tried. The Magistrate declined to interfere in the matter, and advised the parties to communicate with the Italian Consul, saying that should an application be made by him, he (the Magistrate) might then consider the matter.

IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING A PARSEE USAGE.

BURJORJEE SORABJEE BUTTIVALLA *vs.* PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SUNTOOK AND OTHERS.

AT the High Court the other day, a decision of considerable importance to the Parsee community was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley in the above suit. The defendants in the case were Jerbai, wife of the plaintiff, and daughter of Pestonjee Dinshaw, late a solicitor and now a convict, and Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook and Jehangeer Byramjee Patell, executors of the last will and testament of Dinshaw Jamsetjee Buttivalla, deceased.

The plaintiff by his plaint averred that he was betrothed to the defendant Jerbai in the year 1861, and was married to her in 1870. He was a minor of 5 years of age at his betrothal and a minor of 14 years of age at his marriage. Between his betrothal and marriage, his parents and grandparents (in accordance with the usage prevailing among the Parsees) placed divers sums of money in the hands of Dinshaw Jamsetjee Buttivalla, since deceased, to be held by him on trust, upon the condition that the guardians of the plaintiff during his minority, and the plaintiff upon attaining his majority, should be at liberty to draw the whole or part of such trust moneys for investing the same or for buying clothes or ornaments thereout for his wife Jerbai; and that until such moneys should be drawn out, the same should bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. According to the said usage, the undrawn residue of such trust funds and the investments, clothes, and ornaments, into which the same might be converted, became, upon the death of the wife, the absolute property of the husband. Divers sums were drawn by the plaintiff's guardians from the trust fund and spent in purchasing clothes, ornaments, &c. for Jerbai. Dinshaw Jamsetjee Buttivalla died in 1875, leaving a will which was proved by the first and second defendants as executors thereof. The said first and second defendants had the balance of the trust funds, amounting to Rs. 6,000 or thereabouts. The defendant Jerbai, however, claimed to have the balance paid over to her, and the first and

almost as to how the days go. The blood of their soldier is spilt in useless profusion on the hills, and battalion after battalion is annihilated without appearing to conquer them to the least of long as they can lie behind their earthworks, smoke cigarettes, and sip coffee. Occasionally some Pasha or other wakes up sufficiently to scrawl, apparently with enormous labour, a few hieroglyphics on a scrap of paper, which he passes to another Pasha, who is unable to read it. Then each of these energetic individuals fumbles in some unfathomable pocket and produces a small piece of Indian ink wrapped up in rag, and proceeds to affix his seal to the unintelligible document by first twisting his finger, then dabbing it on the Indian ink, then pressing his seal on the Indian ink, and then transferring it to the paper. The whole operation has occupied at least half an hour, and another half an hour is taken up in shouting for Ali or Osman, the orderly, who spends another half-hour in trying to find his horse, two minutes in trying to understand where he has to go to, and finally starts off at a leisurely walk. The paper is to tell the Commander-in-Chief that an important crisis has occurred. But the orderly takes at least four hours to find the Commander-in-Chief, no living soul being ever informed in what direction he is going, and he himself probably having not much more idea than the mule that carries him. He is eventually found, and then the writing process begins again. More shouting for Ali, who is quietly sipping coffee half a mile off, and then the order finds its way back, which is naturally just five or six hours too late in coming. Night has set in; the enemy has reoccupied the position, but who cares? Are there not more of our invincible Nizams ready to do the work over again to-morrow, and do you think they will do it less well because as they advance to the attack they step over the dead bodies of their comrades who fell yesterday to accomplish the same thing?

AUGUST 26.

Last night, at 9, one of the most terrific battles began that has probably been fought during the war, not so much from point of numbers as from the long duration of actual hard fighting, and the desperate obstinacy of both attack and defence. The moon had risen in great splendour, and the hills were plainly discernible in the soft light, when suddenly we were astonished to hear volley after volley on the Turkish left as the outposts were driven in.

Soon the action became general on that side, and it was apparent that the Turks, after their hard day's fighting, were to have no rest that night. This literally occurred, for the battle raged the whole night, and there was hardly ten minutes' lull in the roll of the musketry. The attack began on the front of the Turkish left, the Russian columns advancing over the saddle that connects the Russian centre battery and the Turkish left. At first it appeared as if the intention was to draw the Turks forward from their positions in pursuit, for the Russian columns, after advancing within 150 yards, suddenly fell back.

But fortunately for the Turks, they were not tempted from their position, for in a short time they were attacked on the right and in the rear by columns that had crept through the woods below them, and now came streaming up the hill on all sides. For many hours it was the severest fighting, and we hear that the loss on both sides was enormous. The Russians at one time were so close up to the Turkish position, that, looking on from below, they appeared to be one confused mass of combatants. But attack after attack, constantly coming in fresh troops, was beaten off, and as morning dawned we could see that the Turks retained all their positions. It was a rare sight, this great battle in those dark woods at night. The flashes of fire passed along the line like an electric spark and a strange effect was produced by the red light reflected on the columns of smoke that hung suspended over the combatants in the still night air. Once or twice a faint cheer from the Russians could be plainly heard, and loud and distinct came the gradually swelling cry of "Allah, Allah," from the Moslems.

A description of the wants of surgeons is felt. At Kezanlik there are two Turkish surgeons and 900 wounded. Here there are three English surgeons and three or four Turkish, with an average of 800 or 1,000 wounded coming in daily. Thanks to the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks, there is not a roof left in the villages near here to cover them, and they lie on the parched earth under the blazing summer sun by day and in the saturating dew by night. War is hard enough on the private soldier in any country, but here it is accompanied by misery, suffering, and privation enough to make the most callous shudder.

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Another week's contemplation of the grim gray rampart of rock which commands the Pass on this side, and from which the Russian guns peer ominously over road and valley, the crests of almost inaccessible hills lying in a line of entrenchments, and crowned with strong earthworks, with trenches and rifle-pits before them, and artillery behind, forces home the conviction, of which there was never much doubt, that 6,000 of Turkey's best soldiers have been sacrificed foolishly if not wantonly. When 40 battalions lie day and night for a week before a position too strong to be attacked, and we note the foolhardiness of the first four days' fighting, when, on one occasion, seven battalions and on another 10, and subsequently 32, were hurled in sheer obstinacy against this position, it certainly becomes fair to ask why we should still be expected to accept Suleiman Pasha as a great General. The fair test of generalship is a keen, rapid judgment and prompt action. In exact antithesis to this is the effect produced on any impartial eye-witness of the events of the past fortnight. Days have been spent in dawdling without one possible pretext, to end in an ill-planned, reckless attack on an impossible position, at an enormous cost of life to an army and to a country where the life of every soldier is of the very highest importance.

The Turks had gained possession of all the important points they now hold from the first morning of the attack, on the 21st of August. With great labour the gun, which have since been augmented by two, were dragged to the exact positions they still retain, the earthworks were thrown up, and the real work of the siege—for siege it is—of the Russian position began. I believe I am over the mark by a very large number when I say that to take these positions, which were unoccupied by Russians, but which were exposed to the Russian Artillery fire, cost the Turks in all 50 or 60 men. At the Turkish Battery which I have before called the Peak, there were five killed and 15 wounded before the earthworks and protection could be thrown up, and in taking the two other hills they lost about the same numbers. From these hills, as has already been seen, a heavy artillery fire had the effect of clearing the Russians out of the first of their positions on the memorable occasion when the Turks let the opportunity slip by of seizing this important point, simply because there was no one to direct them. But for 11 days the guns on these positions have been almost silent, when it is evident to demonstration that they should never have ceased firing. The unreasonable kind is felt to be observed throughout—hours of fierce and reckless attack, days and weeks of impotent dawdling. As far as the strategy which Suleiman Pasha has displayed in driving General Gourko out of Thrace, there is not much to be said, for it was not an opportunity, for any display of generalship, the odds on the Turkish side being so overwhelming, and the position of the Russians so critical. Perhaps, however, it may be fair to say that his strategy is better than his tactics, for he seems to have had some preconceived plan of what he intended to do, though the accident of a lost battle frustrated its execution. It appears his plan of the campaign was to have advanced with great rapidity on Esti Saghra, drive the Russians from that position, and hurry them back on to Kezanlik, where, if success had attended his arms, he would have again figured as the deliverer of his imprisoned countrymen, and might have followed the Russians so closely in their flight over the Balkans that there would have been no stand made in the Shipka Pass, no Moslem bones left by the thousand whitening on the mountain tops, or strings of mutilated men crawling miserably along the valley of the Tundja.

It is true that the utter destruction of the Army commanded by Raouf Pasha did to a great degree upset these plans; still, at no one time was Suleiman Pasha so short of men that with promptitude and quickness of movement he might not have retrieved the whole fortune of war. That Raouf Pasha's defeat compelled Suleiman Pasha to change his plan to a certain extent is very likely, for if Raouf had been victorious he might have marched back towards Yeni Saghra, sweeping up any stray Bulgarian forces that might be hanging about the railway and threatening Suleiman's communication with his depot at Karabunar, and then have marched into the Valley of the Tundja by the low and easy pass at Oria over the lesser Balkans, occupied the Fordyen and Hain Passes, and thus have done all the work which kept Suleiman dawdling about for a fortnight, while the Russians strengthened themselves in the Shipka Pass. Suleiman would then have marched straight on Kezanlik without any fear of his rear being attacked by forces left working about the southern slopes of the lesser Balkans, nor from having his flank turned by troops crossing the Balkans by the Fordyeh and Hain Passes. But after Raouf's defeat it was impossible for him to make this rapid move. He could not leave a victorious army on his right flank, however small, and so he was compelled to swerve to the right changing his line of march, and drive the enemy before him. It is difficult to estimate the full amount of the mischief done to Turkey in the present war by that apparently insignificant victory of the Russians over Raouf Pasha's army. Besides the actual loss of men—for at the two affairs of Yeni Saghra, where he left a Division behind him, and at the battle on the road to Eski Saghra he could not have lost less than 17,000 men, killed and wounded. His was the cause of Suleiman having to advance by the long roundabout route up the valley of the Tundja, on the Shipka, instead of advancing straight, necessitating a change of depot and base of operations from Karabunar to Yeni Saghra. Still, as I said before, Suleiman by promptitude might have made up for this loss, and it is no excuse for a General that nearly one half of his army are so completely without organisation or discipline that they are worse than useless. He had, besides his regular army of 30,000 men, it has been roughly estimated, nearly as many Irregulars, who in any other country would be expected to do something beyond pillaging and burning villages. It is no excuse for him as a General, nor for Turkey as a country, that, having armed and let loose a horde of ruffians whose parallel is not to be found since the days of Ghenghis Khan, the Turkish Government found them altogether unamenable to discipline, worthless in the field, and a terror to every decent inhabitant in the land. He had before him a beaten and dispirited army, two-thirds of which three months ago were the despised and down-trodden slaves of Moslem arrogance, and the remaining third a small band of Russian Regulars, the 14th Division of the 8th Army Corps; he had behind him, as I said before, 30,000 of the bravest and hardiest troops that any General ever had the luck to command, and another army of Irregular troops who should have served for keeping open his communications. But what do we find? That the enemy retire in apparently perfect good order, with the exception of abandoning two guns, the carriages of which may have been broken or the horses of which may have died, but in the capture of which the military exploit of Suleiman consisted in hauling them up out of a ravine down which they had been thrown; that they take up, unmolested and unpressed, an almost impregnable position, where they inflict a loss on the Turks amounting nearly to the whole number of their own Regulars, and whence it is dangerous to predict they will be dislodged. Thus far I have traced the campaign in Thrace under Suleiman Pasha, which has been shown to have consisted in a flying column—for Gourko's Army can be hardly considered in any other light—retiring, after a succession of brilliant achievements, before an overwhelming force in direct railway communication with its own capital. If the Turks think this a signal victory they are easily pleased, but most nations would have preferred the more bloodless process of holding the Shipka Pass when it was in their own possession, instead of allowing it to slip through their fingers by treason and incompetence.

I have before touched on the bad sanitary condition of the Turkish camps, but I had then had no experience of what those camps can become when the ground is not shifted for 10 or 12 days. The details are too disgusting to go into, and the most powerful word-painting would fail to give a proper idea. Suffice it to say that there is no pretence of decency or cleanliness, and that even the dead are so slightly covered that a kick on the earth uncovers them, while in many cases limbs are left protruding. The refuse of the slaughtered animals is left within a few yards of the bivouacks of the men (tents they have none) and the plague of flies which come from these festering heaps and settle drowsily on your face, whence no shaking of the head will dislodge them, is almost past endurance. Moreover, it is a distinctly recognised fact that this kind of fly is quite distinct from the ordinary harmless creature of civilisation. He is armed with an extremely sharp sting, which pierces even linen, and raises on many people large lumps, which become full of virus and turn purple. If I remember right, the same kind of fly made its appearance in the Russian army of invasion in Turkey in 1828, on the occasion of the Plague breaking out which carried off so many thousands. It seems to me not at all improbable that blood-poisoning may be effected through the agency of these flies, while to state of feverish restlessness is produced which predisposes one to any of the insidious diseases that are lurking about. The dirt, heat, and stench, the want of vegetable diet and of proper rest, must shortly produce some epidemic among the troops. I have seen a few isolated cases of scurvy already, and a great many of fever, while diarrhœa and dysentery are not uncommon. Decidedly for the Turkish soldier's life is this custom to wear innumerable flannels and cloths twisted round his waist and loins, and to this I attribute in a great measure his immunity from those many maladies which arise from checked perspiration in that abnormal nylon. Some of them have no blanket a and very few overcoats, they sleep entirely exposed to the sudden chill which comes on in the early morning before the sun rises, and were they not thus well protected it is impossible they could escape inflammation of the lungs. As it is, though, I find the strongest complaining of a gradual but sensible loss of muscular energy and general enervation, and any one the least conversant with medicine is aware how well prepared are large bodies of men in this condition to receive the seed of any epidemic which may make its appearance. The General in command is almost wholly and solely responsible for this state of affairs. If any General were left his choice of a camping ground where he might feel tolerably safe as regards the health of his troops, he would probably select the upper part of the Valley of the Tundja, near the Shipka, before the advent of the Bashi-Bazouk. In most respects, with a little knowledge of campaigning, the sport where the necessities of the war compel Suleiman to keep his Army might be rendered perfectly wholesome. A valley 2,000ft. above the sea, intersected by countless streams of fairly good water, with the most abundant choice of slope wherever to camp; villages at every three or four miles, with gardens round every house stocked with vegetables, and the houses untenanted, among which the men might be distributed in the event of wet weather; plums ripe, grapes fast ripening in the utmost profusion, and the whole plain dotted with the clumped attack after attack, constantly coming in fresh troops, was beaten off, and as morning dawned we could see that the Turks retained all their positions. It was a rare sight, this great battle in those dark woods at night. The flashes of fire passed along the line like an electric spark and a strange effect was produced by the red light reflected on the columns of smoke that hung suspended over the combatants in the still night air. Once or twice a faint cheer from the Russians could be plainly heard, and loud and distinct came the gradually swelling cry of "Allah, Allah," from the Moslems.

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THE FUNERAL OF M. THIERS.

THE Funeral took place on Saturday in Paris, attended by a vast concourse of people, and by many persons of eminence in French political and literary circles.

It had been announced, as we stated last week, that by order of President MacMahon and his Government, there would be a State Funeral at the Hospital of the Invalides, where the body of Napoleon I. was laid when brought from St. Helena. But the family and personal friends of M. Thiers, pleading his own express desire, chose to have the funeral conducted in the ordinary manner, at private cost. They would have consented to let the religious service be performed at the church of the Madeleine, for the more ample accommodation of a very large number of spectators; but this was refused by the Archbishop of Paris, M. Guibert, so that it was in the small parish church of Notre Dame de Lorette that the solemn ceremony took place, before conveying the body to the cemetery of Pera-la-Chaise. As a precaution against disturbance of the peace, troops were kept early in several of the Paris barracks, and the Ministry sat at the Elysee Palace on Saturday morning, receiving frequent telegraphic reports of the state of the city; but happily, there was not the slightest disorder throughout the day.

At half-past ten o'clock, the gates of M. Thiers' mansion in the Place St. Georges were opened to the persons invited and provided with cards. The sergents-de-ville, posted in the Rue Lafayette, instructed pedestrians and vehicles as to the route they must take according to the cards they exhibited. About this time the hearse appeared before the gate of the hotel. It was a magnificent car with silver stars glittering on the black cloth with its massive wheels, its four allegorical figures at the corners, and its six jet black horses. But what especially distinguished this car from ordinary hearses was the profusion of flowers, wreaths, and bouquets, under which it literally disappeared, for every flower and every bouquet was a mark of reverence from a part of France, and, around this car, and held at a distance by the sergent-de-ville, the crowd began to draw closer, scarcely leaving to the people specially invited the space necessary to reach the house. The place St. Georges and its neighbourhood gave an idea at this moment of the spectacle presently to be displayed on the Boulevards. Compact groups of figures filled every window and balcony, and on the roofs, where the force of the wind and rain made it impossible to hold an umbrella, men and women braved the weather to watch the preparations. At half-past eleven the courtyard, the gardens, and the drawing-rooms of the house contained as many as they could hold of those who were to follow the cortege. At this moment, two by two, eight porters, each carrying on his shoulder a black staff edged with silver, bearing wreaths of flowers and immortelles, for which there had not been room on the car, ranged themselves on each side of it. Four other porters, each carrying a cushion bearing M. Thiers' decorations, placed themselves behind the car; then came the servants and the family. The funeral procession was about to commence. Prince Orlof, the Russian Ambassador, his head uncovered, was standing in the rain, and only replaced his hat when the coffin was laid on the car. No other chief of the diplomatic missions being as this moment in Paris, the Charges-d' Affaires, or First Secretaries of the Embassies and Legations, ranged themselves behind Prince Orlof, who wore the grand chain of the Legion of Honour. The members of the family and the persons invited by them, as also the members of the Institute followed, and the funeral car advanced towards the little church of Notre Dame de Lorette. The Senators, ex-Deputies, and different deputations walked behind it; the deputation from St. Germain, where M. Thiers died, was allowed to precede the cortege, carrying the enormous tricolour flag of that town. Among the deputation was one from the town of Belfort, in Alsace, which M. Thiers succeeded in preserving to France when all the rest of that province was given to Germany. A squadron of cavalry led off the procession a funeral band followed, and soldiers, their muskets lowered, lined the cortege on each side. The number of tickets issued had been limited, on account of the narrow dimensions of the church, and those who waited outside till the end of the service were then admitted as many as those able to gain admission. The church, though small, is of harmonious proportions, and was admirably decorated. Its walls and pillars were veiled by black drapery spotted with silver. Escutcheons bearing the letter "T" appeared at intervals; an imposing catafalque, the summit of which rested on four columns with silver capitals, rose from a dais to the roof, its four immense draperies forming a cross, and joining the four corners of the nave. Four statues likewise, leaned on the columns, and hundreds of wax lights threw a soft light on the whole congregation. Those who had followed the car entered in the order assigned them, Khalil Pasha joining the members of the Diplomatic Corps present. The whole Left of the Senate and the late Chamber had mustered—Victor Hugo, M. Waddington, the Comte de St. Vallier; all shades of republicans were there. General de Cissey who does not belong to the Left, and M. Pouyer-Quertier, who is its opponent, had not forgotten that they were among the Ministers of the deceased, and figured among those present. But with these exceptions, the Right of the Senate and the Chamber, the Cabinet, and all connected with the Government were absent.

The religious service in the church of Notre Dame de Lorette was ended at one o'clock, and the procession then set out for the cemetery of Pera-la-Chaise. Its route was through the Rue Lepellatier, the Boulevard des Italiens, the Boulevard Montmartre, the Boulevard Poissonniere, the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, the Boulevard St. Denis, the Boulevard S. Martin, the Place du Chateau d'Eau, the Boulevard Voltaire, and the Rue la Roquette—that is to say, along the entire north side of central Paris, from the west to the east end. The morning had been rainy and windy, but the rain had ceased at this time, and there was an immense crowd of people all the way, mostly animated by feelings of respect for their illustrious deceased countryman, though with great differences of opinion and sentiment concerning the merits of his public actions, and the principles he advocated. At the end of the Rue de la Roquette a cry of "Vive la Republique" was raised The hearse entered the cemetery, and passed a short distance up the main avenue, where the coffin was taken from it, and was borne along aside walk, followed on foot by the family and friends, to a small edifice, in the form of a chapel, which is the private vault of the "Familie Donna Thiers," that is to say, of the united families of M. Thiers and his wife. There is an inscription on the front to this effect. All the floral crowns and bouquets were here deposited by their bearers. The priest here recited the concluding prayers of the service for the dead; after which five speakers addressed the mourners and visitors, as is customary in France, with some observations upon the character of the deceased. The first speaker was M. Grevy, who is designated by M. Gambetta at a Republican candidate for the Presidency instead of M. Thiers. He referred to the long connection of M. Thiers with the school of Constitutional Monarchy, but remarked that M. Thiers had subsequently become convinced that the purely Democratic condition of society in France could not endure a Monarchical Government. To him it was, therefore, chiefly due that the Republic had gained the adhesion of France, and the approval of Europe, as the only Government adapted to French social interests. "Let them all resolve now to prove that it would be maintained as a truly Conservative Government for their country and time, a Government of order, peace, and liberty."

The next and longest address was delivered by M. Jules Simon, who dwelt upon the conduct of the French Government by M. Thiers at one period of the reign of King Louis Philippe; and with reference to this M. Jules Simon said:—"Never was a Minister more useful or less of a courtier. He had two maxims, which are as follows—1. The King reigns, and does not govern. 2. In case of conflict, the last word should rest with the country, represented by the majority of the Chamber. He constended for these two maxims—that is, for liberty against personal power—as a journalist under the Restoration, as a Minister under the July Monarchy, and as a deputy under the Second Empire. Returned from exile, sent by the people of Paris to the Corps Legislatif he entered it only to claim the necessary liberties. Personal power then set itself to demonstrate by a war, the most insensate, the most deplorably conducted, the most disastrous in its effects, how blind are the peoples who abondon to a master their interests, honour, and even national existence.' After alluding to M. Thiers appeal to Europe for support, were it only a moral support, for a great country whose existence was necessary to the peace and welfare of Europe, to his consummate ability and courage in the painful task of consoluding peace, and to his indefatigable labours as President, presiding daily over the Cabinet, attending important sittings of the Chamber, and even of Committees, M. Jules Simon went on to say:—

"Yet M. Thiers fell on May 24, 1873. It is no secret that the Conservatives abandoned him—him, a Conservative like them, and perhaps more so than many of them—because, after experience and mature reflection, he had distinctly pronounced for the Republic. He might have remained in power by virtue of the law. He might even the year before, had he liked, been declared President for life. Not only did he refuse any prolongation, but when, on May 24, he saw a narrow majority against him, he retired. He obeyed his own maxim, that the majority of the Parliament should have the last word. His friends vainly remonstrated that the Chamber on that occasion was not in accord with the country. There existed between the Legislative and executive powers an antagonism fatal to the national interests. M. Thiers, faithful to his doctrine and practice, and, as always, putting France above everything, did not hesitate to return to private life. Then commenced an unexampled demonstration. To discover one like it one must go back to the history of Washington. Paris came first then all the towns France, then the colonies and the Frenchmen scattered over both worlds. His house became the meeting-place of the statesmen of Europe. People abroad asked in critical circumstances, 'What does M Thiers think?' Even descended from power, he remained a luminary for all and a protection for France. Lastly, what was consoling and fortifying from May 24, 1873, to Sept. 3, 1877, was the spectacle of the confidence and gratitude of the people. M. Theirs, who courted nobody, had never flattered them. He had even applied severe words to them; but the people saw in him only the Liberator of the Territory and the Founder of the Republic. They have followed him hitherto, grateful for the past, trustful in the future, resolved to put in practice the advice he gave, as in saying, 'The victory is to the wisest.' . . . Farewell, in the name of the country, to the champion of liberty, to the Liberator of the Territory to the First President of the French Republic."

Among the other speakers were Admiral Pothuau, ex-Minister of Marine, who dwelt on M. Thiers' efforts for the reorganization of the Army, and remarked that his Presidency over a long and sometimes stormy sittings of the Committee on Military Service last spring, produced in him the firstigus of physical fatigue; M. de Sacy who, on behalf of the Academy, eulogised his conversational powers and private virtues; and M. Vuitry, who represented the Academy of Moral Sciences.

On leaving Pere-la-Chaise, Victor Hugo was loudly cheered, the people pressing round the cab so as to impede his departure for a minute or two. M. Gambetta left unobserved by a side gate.

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